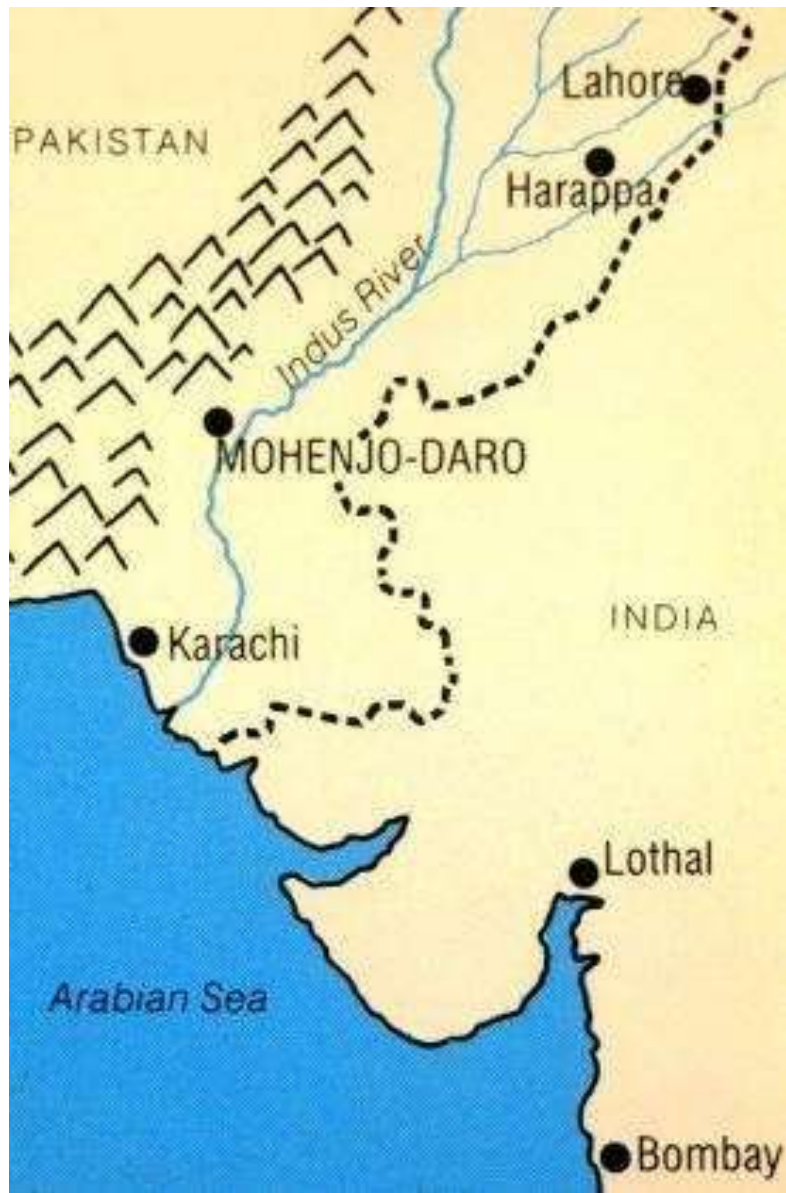


INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

DISCOVERY & LOCATION

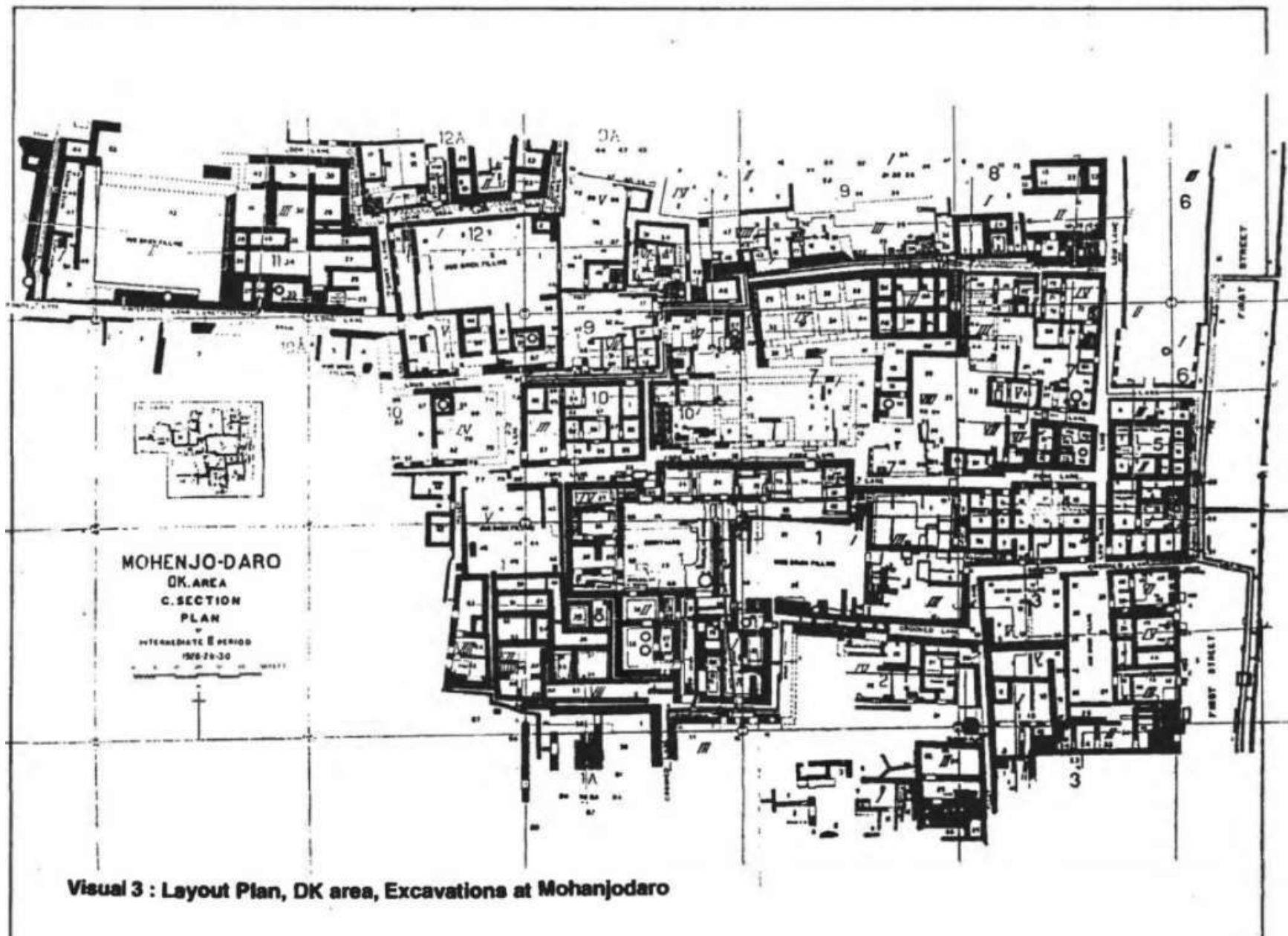
- Unlike other civilization, this was also found near a river; INDUS.
- In 1856, while laying railway track b/w Lahore and Karachi, the site of Harappa was found.
- Ignore in the starting, but later in 1920 research were started by archaeological team headed by **Mr. Dayaram Sahni** and **Mr. Madho Swaroop Vatsa**.
- In 1925 another site (Mohenjo-Daro) 400 miles away original site was found.
- Mainly north-west region of India and east Pakistan was in Indus valley civilization.
- Latter other sites like ;Chanhunjodaro, Lothal etc. were found.



LOCATION OF MOHENJO-DARO & HARAPPA SITES

CITY PLANNING

- Highly Planned cities.
- Based on iron grid patterns .
- Main streets were running in the direction of north-south axis.
- City was enclosed by mounds in different direction.
- At Mohenjo-Daro the west mound were highest, were in Harappa the west mounds were slightly higher than the eastern mounds.
- These mounds have private housing building , public buildings, market areas.



MOHENJO
-DARO

CITY
PLANING

Visual 3 : Layout Plan, DK area, Excavations at Mohanjodaro

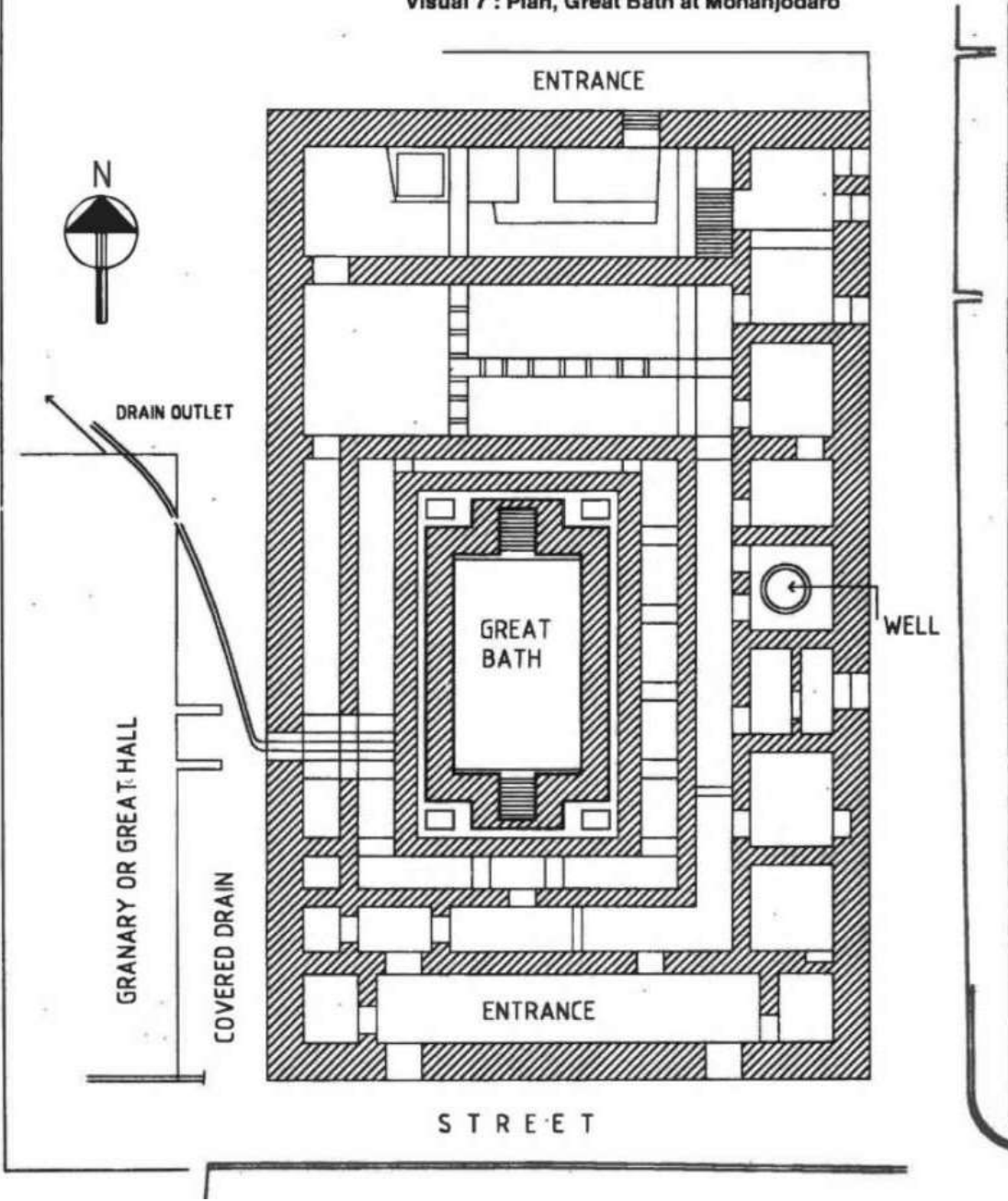
CITY PLANNING

- Sun movement, movement of stars and constellation were taken in the account while planning the city.
- Outer wall of house built several times in different angles
- Wall was curved in city fortification.
- The thickness of city outer wall was around 9 meters while including bastions it becomes 11 meters.
- There were gate opening of around 2.8 meters wide, allowing only one cart at a time.
- The main gates were probably covered and might have a guard over it to use it as a watch tower.

THE GREAT BATH

- The Mohenjo-Daro city was centrally depressed and there was a water tank, known as the great bath.
- It was 11.8 m long 7 m wide and 2.43 m in depth.
- Stairs were there to go downside the bath.
- That was used for public bathing and have a very good drainage system.
- There were some rooms along with the great bath used as changing rooms for women.
- Baked brick were used in the floor of the great bath.
- In the east of the great bath a well was there, used to fill the great bath.

Visual 7 : Plan, Great Bath at Mohanjodaro



PLAN AND VIEW OF THE GREAT BATH AT MOHENJO-DARO SITE

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION STYLE

- Since the settlement was near the alluvial plains, the most common material was clay and dry brick.
- Brick of size 7cm x 14cm x 28cm was used in housing while brick of size 10cm x 20cm x 40cm were used in city walls.
- Both brick type has a ratio of 1:2:4
- There was standardization in the size, as that was very helpful for the community that make bricks.
- Mud bricks ,baked bricks and stone were used in the foundation in the city walls.
- Wet area like the floor of bathroom and the drain have a flooring of baked brick.
- Rooms were normally rammed earth that was covered with clay.

MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION STYLE

- Timber were used in door frames and door and timber were also used in the roofing as a beam.
- Some type of carving were there on the door frames.
- Use of terracotta were also seen in some areas.
- The wall of houses were around 70cm thick and ceilings were over 3 metres.
- There was a central courtyard inside the house and rooms were constructed around that courtyard.
- The window opening of the rooms were on the lane side and the door opening were in the courtyard.
- Most of the house were two stories, and there were stairs to the floor.

VEDIC **ARCHITECTURE**

ORIGION

ORIGION

- It was started after the downfall of the Indus valley civilization.
- Reasons for the downfall of Indus valley civilization is still unknown.
- Vedic architecture was introduced by Aryans.
- The origin of Aryans is not clear, some says that they were the indigenous inhabitant of India.
- But some say they invaded India , But no evidence like wars is ever found to prove their invasion to India.
- Hence they were called as the first Indians.

SOCIETY

- They were very religious peoples.
- Their culture was based on the religious books like ; ved ,upnishads ,purans etc.
- Rig ved was written in this time.
- Caste system was introduced.
- Society was divided into 4 castes
 - 1. Brahmins
 - 2. Kshatriya
 - 3. Vaishya
 - 4. Shudra

WOMEN STATUS IN SOCIETY

- Women were treated with great respect.
- They help male in house/social work.
- There was no Purdah System.
- Women also get their education.
- No child marriage was there.
- Women have high moral values.
- No sati system was there.
- Overall ,women was in good condition in Vedic Period.

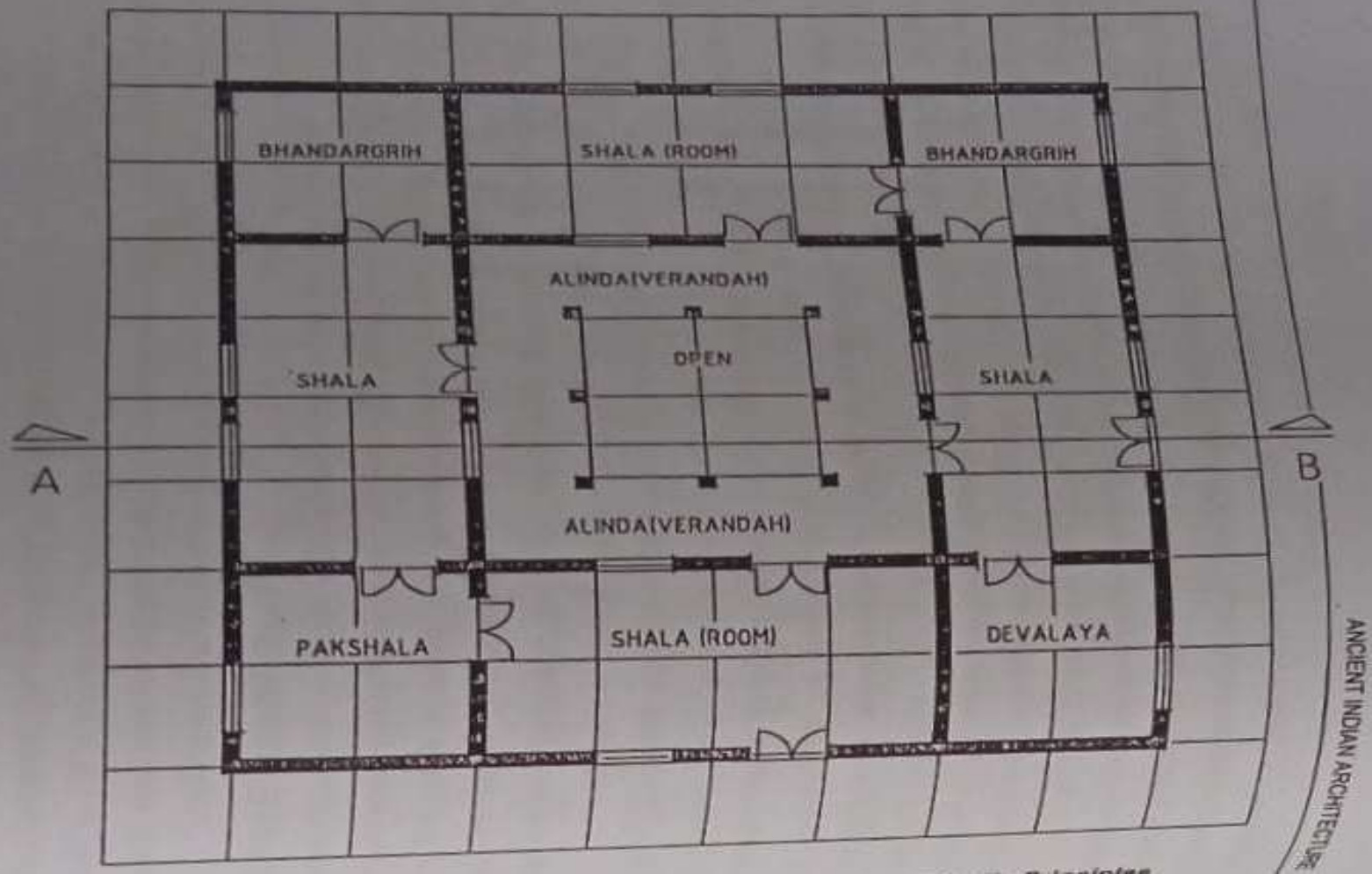
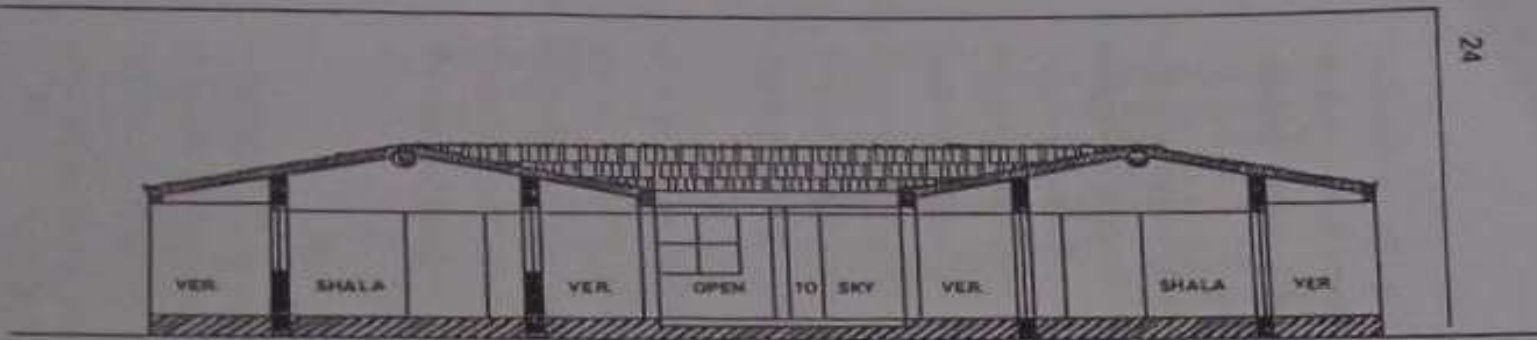
VAASTU-PURUSHA-MANDALA

- Men wants to match themselves with the energy of universe.
- Hence they develop the concept of Vaastu-purusha-mandala.
- Building have different level of energy & room inside the house should construct according to them in order to match there level of energy.
- This gives them a mental peace & and attachment to the cosmic energy.
- They feel the good lives in this time of structure.
- A square was divided into 36 parts, then 64 then 81 parts.
- Each square was assigned to the different god.

VAASTU-PURUSH- MANDALA

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

- Houses in this period were constructed was mainly according to religious books.
- Different casts having different type of house ; rich have large houses while poor have huts.
- In discission to the wealthy house, there was a central courtyard in the house.
- Rooms were built around the central courtyard as described in the Vaastu- Purush-Mandala.
- The width of the walls were $1/16^{\text{TH}}$ of the span of the room.



HOUSE PLAN OF A ELITE CLASS FAMILY.

- Sun God in East
- Wind God in West
- Wealth God in North
- Death God in South

MATERIALS USE

- Mainly wood and clay is used as construction material.
- Timber columns were erected and bamboo or wooden beam is use for roofing.
- Roof is later covered by reed and straw.
- Celling were high.
- Flooring were of rammed earth covered with cow dung.
- House entrance were designed with geometric and floral patterns with earth colours.